

Philadelphia, October 1, 1772.  
tribus prodest, incompletoque aequi.  
um pueris semibique accubis. Hic.  
ants of Lancaster, York, Reading, and  
cent, are desired to take Notice, that  
of the earnest and repeated Solicita-  
Persons labouring under Disorders of  
Bare, and whole particular Circum-  
ation preclude them from the Benefit  
Assistance at Philadelphia.

M, OcTObEr and AuGUsT, propo-  
er on Sunday, the First of November  
nce he will go to York-Town on the  
return to Lancaster on the Twelfth,  
ere Two Days longer: on the Fifteenth  
e at Reading; and at his House in Phi-  
uesday the Seventeenth of the same  
Places he may be consulted in all the  
Eye and its Appendages; and in every  
ness, Thickens of Hearing, Uicera-  
the Ears, &c.—Those Persons likewise,  
the unspeakable Misfortune of being  
umby, and those who labour under any  
their Speech, by applying personally,  
be assisted. Those Persons whose Eyes  
died or sunk in their Heads, may have  
removed by artificial Eyes, so carefully  
ted to the Orbits, as to have, in Ap-  
eauties, Motion, &c. of a natural Eye  
ate.

e and Diseases of those tender, sym-  
p-ly connected Organs, to which Nature  
e most important Offices of Life, have  
particularly engaged his Attention and  
nce, regardless of vague conjectural  
bath deduced, on rational Principles,  
ure, improved and confirmed by the  
bservations in a Course of Practice,  
ive, and, perhaps, the most successful  
utemporaries in Europe or on this vast

and intelligent Inhabitants of these Parts  
can readily distinguish true Merit  
Knowledge: To conciliate their Pa-  
raham begs Leave to assure them, that  
is and Moderation, even to the poorest  
best Abilities shall at all Times be ex-  
hem. Since his Arrival in this City, in  
Four Hundred and Seventy Patients  
d or relieved of the following Disorders,  
had been of long standing, and deemed  
their Practitioners, even by Gentlemen  
do Honour to the Profession, the suc-  
cess attending their Practice sufficient-  
ly they are worthy and capable of the  
ortant Charge with which they are en-  
chief Disorders are as follows, viz.—

and periodical Blindness; Weakness  
f Sight; Squinting; Pain, Swelling, and  
f the Eyes; Spots, Specks, Pearls, or  
ed by the Small-pox, Blisters, or extrane-  
ous; weak, watery, red, spongy and ul-  
e-falling off of the Hairs of the Eyelids  
d Twisting of Muscles; involuntary  
the Tears; Tumours and Excrescences;  
males.—Total and periodical Deafness;  
earing; Pain and Inflammations; painful  
consequence of loud Sounds; Cracking,  
ual and remitting Noises in the Ears;  
ings occasioned by Colds, Swimming,  
nproper Applications, or by long and  
es; Insects and extraneous Bodies get-  
ears; Ulcerations with Caries of the  
e, &c.—and several Persons born deaf  
e have made very considerable Advances  
d Hearing, inasmuch that perfect Cures  
e effected.

ave Occasion for Assistance are desired  
diately, for Business in Philadelphia will  
ttendance as usual, at his House the  
d Market-street, Tuesday, the 27th of  
Poor who apply properly recommended,  
d gratis, with Advice, Medicines, or  
ions, as their respective Cases may re-  
ey are desired to apply every Morning  
ours of Six and Eight.

Elk-Ridge, October 1, 1772.  
publick Vendor, at the late Maxfield-High  
Dorsey, Esq; deceased, in Queen Caro-  
e, Anne-Arundel County, near the Elk-  
mace, on Tuesday the 3d of November  
in precisely at 10 o'Clock, and is custom-  
y Day till the Whole is sold.

ABLE Parcel of Negroes, white Ste-  
Horses, breeding Mares, young Cows,  
n, Milch Cows, fattening Cattle, young  
ep, Swine, &c. Waggon, Cart,  
a Variety of Husbandry Implements;  
old Furniture, and a valuable Quantity  
corn, Wheat and other Grain. Six  
dit will be given with Interest, for all  
Ten Pounds, on giving Bond and good  
quired, and ready Money is to be paid  
under Ten Pounds. Attendance will  
the Premises, by Milab Dorsey, and  
y, Executors; Samuel Dorsey, junr.  
y, junr. and Michael Par; Executors.  
s who have any Demands against the  
late Calb Dorsey, deceased, are desired  
their Accounts to the above Executors  
debited to said Estate, are requested to  
further Trouble.

EN and SON.

(XXVIII<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

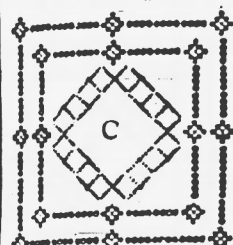
T H E

(N<sup>o</sup>. 1417.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 5, 1772.

P A R I S, August 10.



APTAIN Trebuchet, comman-  
der of a ship lately arrived in  
Nantes River, from St. Do-  
mingo, met with a very extra-  
ordinary event in his passage.  
The 16th day after he set sail,  
about eleven o'clock at night,  
he felt a great shock, and the  
whole crew imagined the ship  
had struck upon a rock; they  
immediately set the pumps to work, finding a great  
deal of water in the hold, and were all very much a-  
larmed. When the day appeared, they found a mon-  
strous fish, 30 or 40 feet long, fastened to the ship,  
and endeavoured by every means to get it off, but to no  
purpose. The Captain therefore made up to a ship a-  
bout three leagues distant, which happened to be an  
English ship, commanded by Capt. Smith, and with  
his assistance they at last cut away this monstrous fish;  
but it was then so much cut and disfigured, that it was  
impossible to make out what it was, and they were a-  
fraid to send down the divers to examine the damage  
done to the ship, for fear they should become a prey to  
these voracious animals. The next day they examined  
the ship, and found her pierced in two places about 4  
feet above the keel, by a kind of horn which had  
made an orifice of three inches in diameter. They  
were obliged to pump night and day, and the Eng-  
lish ship kept in company in order to give any assistance  
that might be necessary.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18. By advices from Helsing-  
borg, in Sweden, we are informed, that the garrison  
of Christianstadt had revolted a few days before, that  
they had prevailed on the inhabitants of that town to  
join them; and that they had renounced all obedience  
to the different orders of the state. Prince Charles, the  
King of Sweden's brother, is in Scania, where he has  
assembled and put himself at the head of 4000 men,  
with which he is marched towards Christianstadt.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 18. This day the States were as-  
sembled in Pleno extraordinary, when an extract of the  
Secret Committee's Protocol was read, containing an  
account, that the garrison of Christianstadt in Schonen  
had revolted, and made itself master of the fortress,  
headed by one Hellchius, a Captain of the said garrison;  
and that, as this affair may have dangerous conse-  
quences, the Secret Committee has, for the better se-  
curity of this capital, ordered one battalion of the re-  
giment of Upland, and one of that of Sudermania, to  
march thither, and the cavalry of the Buffers to pa-  
trole in the night. Senator Funck and General Peck-  
ling, are also sent down to Schonen, empowered to as-  
semble the troops, and take such measures as shall be  
found necessary to reduce the revolted garrison, and  
restore the publick tranquillity.

Aug. 21. Yesterday morning a paper was laid upon  
the table, in one of the apartments of the palace, for  
all those to subscribe who are willing to swear fidelity  
to the King; and it is said that the number of subscri-  
bers has been very large.

Aug. 22. Yesterday being the day when the form of  
government, sworn to by the King, the 29th of May,  
and by the States the 1st of June, was to be abolished,  
and a new one to be produced in a Plenum Plenarium  
of all the Orders; a large detachment of guards was  
ordered to take possession of the square where the house  
of Nobles stands; and the palace was invested on all  
sides with troops, and cannon were placed in the court  
near the hall where the States were assembled.

The scene was opened by a speech from the throne.  
His Majesty had in his hand the silver hammer of Gus-  
tavus Adolphus, with which he made the signal for  
silence, an office usually performed by a Senator, but  
none were present. His Majesty concluded his speech  
by assuring the Plenum, that he did not desire the  
sovereignty, and would take a solemn oath to renounce  
it, which he immediately did.

His Majesty then ordered the new form of govern-  
ment to be read to them by a Secretary of Revision.  
This piece consists of about forty articles; the essential  
ones are,

1<sup>st</sup>, The King to chuse the Senate himself.  
2<sup>dly</sup>, His Majesty is to call the States together when  
he pleases, and to separate them also when he pleases,  
after three months.

3<sup>dly</sup>, The contributions are to be given by the  
States; but if not granted within three months, the  
old ones are to remain: In case of invasion, or pressing  
necessity, his Majesty may impose some taxes for rais-  
ing money till the State can be assembled.

4<sup>thly</sup>, When the States are assembled, they are to  
deliberate upon nothing but what his Majesty pleases  
to lay before them.

5<sup>thly</sup>, His Majesty has the sole disposition of the ar-  
my, navy, and finances, and of all employments civil  
and military.

As soon as the whole of this piece was read through,  
his Majesty asked the Plenum if they would give him  
their oath to observe this form of government; which  
being answered in the affirmative, he required them  
immediately to swear to it, which they did according-  
ly. His Majesty then required the speakers of the re-

spective orders to come to the table and sign and seal  
the new form.

After all this ceremony was over, the King stood up  
and said, that it was proper to thank Almighty God  
for his assistance, in bringing about so happy an event,  
and pulling a palm book out of his pocket, he began  
to sing the Te Deum, in which he was accompanied by  
the Assembly.

His Majesty then permitted the states to kiss his  
hand, after which he left the room, and the states se-  
parated without knowing whether they were to meet a-  
gain or not. This depends upon his Majesty's plea-  
sure.

L O N D O N,

Aug. 24. There are now six ships in the river deeply  
laden with wheat flour from Philadelphia, and more  
expected, and though this article is the first and best  
ever imported, and offered to the Mealmen and Bakers  
at ten shillings a sack on an average, cheaper than  
home flour, it is said they have refused to buy it; if  
this assertion is true, it is evident that a combination  
of Monopolizers not only neglect to supply the publick  
at a reasonable price, but likewise prevent those that  
would.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, July 18.

"The Empress has given orders for fitting out three  
ships, which are to be employed in attempting the dis-  
covery of the north west passage to China, so much  
talked of. It is supposed the Empress has adopted this  
scheme from the success of a few Russians who some  
time since seized upon the St. Peter's Bay, and it is  
said, found their way to China, round by Nova Zem-  
bla to Kamchatka. The ships are now getting ready  
at Archangel, and will sail next spring; they are to  
take a different course to what the people in the St.  
Peter did, as they stood out too far north; these are  
to coast, if possible, along the land, and take advan-  
tage of all the currents, &c. in their favour."

Sept. 3. A Letter from Copenhagen, dated August  
18, says, "The frigate of war Christianof, which  
arrived here a few months ago from the Mediterranean;  
went back for that sea the day before yesterday, and all  
our ships, in their returning home from that sea, re-  
ceived orders to return again into the Mediterranean;  
the reason of which is still unknown; but it is strongly  
reported, that there will soon happen a great and im-  
portant revolution."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, to a Mer-  
chant in Corke, July 13.

"On the 30<sup>th</sup> inst. was executed, pursuant to her  
sentence, Louisa de Jesus, for the murder of thirty-  
three infants, that were at different times committed  
to her care by the Directors of the Foundling-Hospital  
at Coimbra; for which (as appears by the sentence  
published) she had no other inducement but 600 reas  
in money, a covado of baize, and a cradle; that she  
received with each of them. She was but 22 years of  
age when executed. Going to execution, she was  
pinched with hot irons, and at the gallows her hands  
were struck off; she was then strangled, and her body  
burnt."

Extract of a letter from Venice, July 26.

"A most extraordinary affair has lately happened  
here, which is the general subject of discourse, and  
every circumstance attending it was managed with such  
artful secrecy, that it is impossible even to suggest any  
thing to clear up the mystery. On the Afternoon of  
the 20th inst. a party of Officers, belonging to some of  
the Republick's regiments, amongst whom were two  
young Noblemen, went out some small way to sea in a  
Gondola, for their pleasure, and, as the weather was  
remarkably fine, they continued out till it became  
dark, when they rowed back for the shore; but had  
not gone far, when they were surrounded by three or  
four Tartans, who sending some men on board the  
Gondola, they seized and bound the Gentlemen, pre-  
serving at the same time the strictest silence; after hav-  
ing secured them, they ordered the Gondola men to  
row away, and the Tartans all stood out to sea. As  
soon as the men landed, they related what had passed,  
and one of the galleys was ordered out after them, but  
she returned the next day without any intelligence.  
What makes it more mysterious is, that the fathers  
and brothers of the two young Noblemen disappeared  
the same night, on what account no person can tell."

The disputes and dissensions of the unhappy natives  
of Poland, and the States who have assumed a power  
of dividing their country, will at last involve Europe  
in a general war. The court of Vienna is jealous of  
the Russian power; and the Empress does not relish  
the arrogance of the Emperor. The Turks assume  
new spirits upon this event, and will join the Germans  
against the Russians.

The views of the court of France, in respect to Cor-  
fica, must undoubtedly rouse the English and Spanish  
Ministry to oppose them, or else their pusillanimity is  
not to be paralleled. The French intend making that  
island a repository of marine stores; the shores are to

be covered with dock yards, and the building of ships  
is to be their chief object. The consequences of which  
are obvious. The island must be strongly fortified, to  
protect their works; and, as their naval force in-  
creases, consequently so will their strength; they will  
engross all the Levant trade, and be able to support  
their title to it with any power in Europe; and, per-  
haps, when they find their force sufficient, may en-  
croach upon, or drive us and other nations, from more  
valuable branches of trade.

The approaching congress, to settle the affairs of Po-  
land, causes much speculation. Many people imagine  
that the King will be privately divested of his kingdom;  
and that it will be afterwards under a republican form  
of government. Whilst others (and the greater num-  
ber) think that it will be equally divided be-  
tween the Prussians, Germans, and Russians. How-  
ever, all seem to agree, that, if the King is restored,  
he will hold his dominions under one or all of the a-  
bove mentioned powers.

By letters from France we are informed, that the  
Court of Versailles is under great embarrassment on  
account of the late interview between the Emperor of  
Germany and the King of Prussia, which they ap-  
prehend in its consequences to be dangerous to the tran-  
quillity of Europe. The invasion of the kingdom of  
Poland, which followed their conference, and the  
partition of that kingdom, that is likely soon to take  
place after this, is the more alarming, as the power of  
these two Potentates being thereby rendered so mis-  
erable, their union, it is feared, will produce an altera-  
tion in the system of Europe, to which the Emperor of  
France will probably be made the sacrifice. The  
Duchies of Lorraine and Bar, the province of Alsace,  
and the towns that have been wrested from the Impe-  
rial Diadem in Flanders, are objects which the Em-  
peror must have in view. While the claims of his  
Prussian Majesty on Great Britain will, on the other  
hand, furnish a pretence for that enterprising nation  
to fall upon Hanover, in order to add that Electorate  
to his other territories. Thus these two Potentates,  
say the French, by adding territory after territory to  
their dominions, will become the dividers of Europe.

The Court of France, from these motives, are ince-  
ssantly pressing the Court of London to interpose in  
time, in order to prevent the dismemberment of Po-  
land. It is, however, hoped, that as our Ministers have  
suffered the national honour to be insulted by one  
power for the sake of peace, they will not be the dupes  
of another to precipitate a war, for the preservation of  
a territory with which England, as a kingdom, has no  
manner of connection.

Wednesday orders were sent down to Plymouth, to  
prepare the York man of war of 60 guns; and the  
Brilliant of 36, for sea immediately.

Sept. 5. The unexpected revolution in Sweden is  
confidently asserted to be the deep laid scheme of the  
King of Prussia, to which he easily brought his ne-  
phew, the young King, to accede. The event of this  
plan has answered the ambitious projects of his Prussian  
Majesty, who will now, in fact, from his great influ-  
ence over the youthful monarch, reign in Sweden as  
powerfully as in his own country. The Swedes in the  
last war took part against Prussia (by the power of the  
States, in opposition to the desires of the late King);  
but, by this important political stroke, the cunning  
Frederick has secured himself from any such circum-  
stance in any future war.

It is imagined that the shade of a certain enterprising  
monarch is well known to have had in the late revolu-  
tion in Sweden, will not only draw upon him the jeer-  
ously, but the chastisement of some very formidable  
powers.

They write from Leghorn, that the French are cut-  
ting down whole forests in the island of Corsica, for  
naval ship-timber, to be exported to Marseilles, Brest,  
Rochfort, and Toulon.

The Portugal trade, which some years since used to  
produce above a million a year in favour of England,  
does not now amount to above one hundred thousand  
pounds per annum.

Orders are issued for manning and fitting out for sea  
immediately at Plymouth; the Shrewsbury, of 74 guns,  
and the Argus, 28 guns.

It is certain that great complaints have lately been  
transmitted here, relative to the behaviour of the  
Spaniards, towards the British logwood cutters in the  
bay of Honduras.

Among other reasons, which are given for Lord  
Hillsborough's opposition to the new grant of lands  
upon the Ohio, the true one was forgotten, which  
was, that by passing a grant (at once) of two and  
twenty millions of acres, the fees of his office would  
be considerably diminished, and those of his oluments  
transferred to the grantees, which have hitherto helped  
to enrich the grantors.

Sept. 7. The Emperor of Morocco is fitting out a  
large fleet of Corsairs. This is done at the publick  
expence; and on the return of this fleet, which  
generally keeps the sea about three months, he obliges  
the Jews to buy what provisions and old stores are left  
on board, and puts the money in his treasury.

On Thursday the 6th of August, about half after  
four in the afternoon, a terrible clap of thunder a-